MORE THAN 400 GUESTS LISTEN TO ADDRESSES BY JUSTICE TRUAK, DR. CUYLER, CON-

TROISER FITCH, HERMANN OEL-RICHS AND OTHERS. While the members of the Holland Society never

lose an opportunity to sing the praises and achievements of their forefathers of New-Amsterdam, there is one characteristic of those early settlers that is, apparently, not emulated by their descendants in the society. Frugality and economy were ever conspicuous traits of the Dutch sottlers, but judge from the twelfth annual dinner of the Holland Society which was held last night at the Waldorf, a marked characteristic of the presentday Hollander, as typified by members of this soci-In the endeavor to make last night's festival the most brilliant of the series, no pains had been spared by the members of the committee in charge of the arrangements. That they and admirably succeeded was evident at a glance Lavish decorations of flowers and foliage, and displays of flags and banners, went to make up a cene of great beauty.

Nearly 450 members and guests were present. Justice Truax, the president of the society, presided, and seated also at the cross table were Justice George C. Barrett, Controller Fitch, Hermann Oelrichs, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, the Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Paul du Chalilu, George M. Van Hoesen, Justice P. Henry Dugro, Postmaster Dayton, Francis W. J. Hurst, St. George's Society; liam James, St. David's Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, Society of Colonial Wars; John R. Planen, Consul of the Netherlands; Henry L. Burnett, Ohio Society; James G. Wilson, New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society; James S. Coleman, St. Patrick's Society: Hugh S. Thompson, Southern Society: J. Kennedy Tod, St. Andrew's Soclety; Edward King, St. Nicholas Society; Beverly Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, General Egbert L. Viele, Charles C. Beaman, New-England Society; the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and Warner Van Norden.

In a brief introductory speech Justice Truax extended a cordial welcome to the guests and memers, and introduced as the first regular speaker of the evening the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, to whom he referred as "that noble old Dutchman." Despite his advanced age Dr. Cuyler made an eloquent and forcible response to the toast of "The Old Historic Dutch Broom." Remarking first upon the courageous qualities of the early Dutchmen, both "It seems to me on sea and land, he proceeded: hat there are some Dutch ideas that could safely be introduced into the American society and commonwealth. Let us take a lesson from Dutch broomology.' In the first place, the broom is the emblem of cleanliness. The Dutch are the cleanest people on the earth. There is, in fact, a little p his pipe to prevent the ashes from falling on for throwing cherry stones in the street. You will appreciate that, because until lately your city was the dirtiest in the world. But now let us be thankful that a new era has begun, and let us stand for city government because it has given New-

But let us have clean politics as well. Dutch are very fertile in mechanical invention, but no Dutch brain ever invented that diabolical ap-

Dutch are very fertile in mechanical invention, and no Dutch brain ever invented that diabolical apparatus known as the Machine, so called, I suppose, because it grinds the grist for the boss and crushes the first principles of a clean republican Government. I think the most effective broom for the purification of our politics is civil Service reform, for which we must do battle every day and night. There is another instance, too, in which a Dutch broom is winted, and you men who have Dutch blood in your veins must stand for clean commerce and honest finance. We want that broom to sweep out not only sliver delusions, but the Government our of the banking business."

Justice George C. Barrett, in speaking to the toast of "Dutch Traits or Characteristics," related some of the interesting impressions he obtained in a recent visit to Holland. The great solidity of everything in that country was the most striking feature presented to his mind. Not only, he said, was this observable in the buildings, but in the physical attributes of the men, and of the women, too. Justice Barrett ended his address by passing many encomiums upon the integrity, honesty and sound common-sense of the Dutch character.

The other toasts and speakers were: "The Unconscious Influence of the Dutch," the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley: "The City of New-York." Controller Ashbel P. Fitch: "The Land We Live In" Hermann Oelrichs, and "Our Dutch Friends During the American Revolution," the Rev. Dr. William E. Griffis.

THE SHERIFF'S JURORS AT DINNER.

A JOLLY PARTY LISTENS TO INFORMAL SPEECHES AT DELMONICO'S.

Sheriff's Jury at Delmonico's was somewhat disturbed last night by the excitement over the hur-ried departure of Sheriff Tamsen when he learned of the escape of four prisoners from Ludiow Street on interfere with their pleasure. Furnald, the foreman, presided, and

William A. McElroy acted as toastmaster. At the principal table with these were Sheriff Tamsen, Mayor Strong, Judge McAdam, Judge Gildersleeve, Judge Booketaver, Judge Daly, District-Attorney Olcott, Justice Hinsdale, Judge Van Wyck, the Rev. Cornelius Twing, Robert J. Dean, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge Cowing, Alderman Windolph, Corpo-ration Counsel Francis M. Scott, Waldron P. Brown, William Brookfield, Edward C. O'Brien, Benjamin E. Hall, C. H. T. Collis, Washington E. Connor, John C. Tappen, J. Seaver Page, George Strassner, Judge Newburger, James H. Breslin, Alderman Jeroloman, H. H. Sherman, Police Commissioner A. D. Parker, Colonel H. O'Donohue, Jordan L. Mott,

D. Parker, Colonel H. O'Donohue, Jordan L. Mott, ex-Sheriff Sexton and G. B. McCiellan.

There were no set toasts, and the speechmaking was of an entirely informal order. Mr. McEiroy complimented the panel and said: "The Sheriff has been called away by official duties. We are sorry he had to — and we all wish him prosperity and will drink his health. I am sure we are all glad of the Christmas present that the Governor sent him, and that it was not a reprimand." Then all the diners rose and sang "He's a jolly good fellow." Mr. McEiroy then called on William D. Murphy to speak for the jury. Mayor Strong followed, speaking for the city of New-York. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Cornelius Twing, Justice Hinsdale, James P. Foster and John S. Wise.

LIEDERKRANZ BACHELORS' BALL.

The thirteenth annual ball of the Bachelors' Chale kranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth-st., last night. It is estimated that about 500 guests were present. The gowns of the women contrasted effectively with e profuse and picturesque decorations of smilax, holly, cut flowers and palms that draped the cell ings and doorways of the clubhouse. A quantity of electric lights gave a brilliant effect to the appearance of the foyer, halls and ballroom. The ballroom was also adorned with the German and American colors, and the gallery, where Neyer's orchestra

was stationed, was tastefully wreathed with greens The march, which opened the ball, was started shortly after 10 o'clock, by William P. Palmenberg and Miss Lucy Lyons. The Executive Committee— Charles Forster, W. H. Klenke, Joseph Halk, R. P. Krackowizer, R. C. Kammerer, Jacob Ruppert, Frank Brickelmeler, R. J. Schaefer, William Forster, O. B. Weber, Frederick Woorz and Mr.

Forster, O. B. Weber, Frederick Woorz and Mr. Backhaus-followed with their partners.
The ball was attended by representatives of the Jung Arion, the Beethoven Eachelors and other societies. Among those present were Commissioner and Mrs. John H. Senner, Julius Hoffmann, John Van Glahn, Mr. and Mrs. Krapp, Mr. and Mrs. George Poggenherg, Baroness von Zeidlitz, Justice and Mrs. Van Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. Chattilon, C. J. Hueppfel, Mr. and Mrs. George Schatz, Mr. and Mrs. John Reisenweber, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. May, Mr. and Mrs. Bergmunn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. J. Riley, Miss Boeiger, Mrs. W. W. Brown, Mrs. J. Riley, Miss Sadie Unger, Miss Mabel Northrup, Miss Louise Weber, Miss Gerlach, Miss Lehman, Herbert B. Seeley, H. C. Kudilch and Charles Ruhe.

## PURROY PRACTICES HIS ANTHEM.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy is rapidly gaining out his version of his meeting with Croker Wednesday, in which he made it appear that ne told the ex-chief that he would fight Croker's allen deputy" to the death, Mr. Purroy drew from his desk a copy of the Home Rule song he has composed, and in a full, resonant voice sang all the verses. A number of politicians who were outside came in and joined the reporters in listening to Purroy's music. At the end of the last stanza several of the County Clerk's employes applauded

THE 12TH REGIMENT'S NEW MAJOR. Captain Washington Content, of Company H, 12th Regiment, was elected major last night by the officers of that regiment. He received all the

votes that were east. The new Major joined the regiment as a private in 1880; was made a corporal in the latter part of that year, a sergeant in 1881, a licutement in 1881, first licutement in 1882 and captain the following

NURSE IN BROOKLYN.

Among the young women in the children's hoscome trained nurses, is one upon whom good fortune seems about to smile. She has been known among her friends and teachers as Miss Mary Drummond, but it was learned yesterday that she is in reality the Hon. Mary Harriet Geraldine Drummond, only daughter of the late Lord George Essex Montifer Drummond, Viscount Forth, and great-granddaughter of the old Earl of Perth, now almost ninety years old, to whose estates she is in

The story is a romantic one. Viscount Forth, or George Drummend, as he was known, died in this city in 1887, poverty-stricken and a victim of drink. Fifteen years before he had eloped from England with a servant, whom he married. At that time he was living at Whitfield, Kent, with Lady Copell, his grandmother. He fell in love with Eliza Har-rison, his grandmother's waiting maid, although he was only fifteen years old, and she some five or six years his senior. Information of the infatuation of nis grandson was carried to the Earl, who resolved upon placing the lad in the naval academy at Woolwich. But before his removal could be of fected, Lord George and the young woman fled to this country and were married.

Calling himself plain George Drummond, he was engaged upon his arrival at Castle Garden Theron Losee, a merchant of South-st., to take charge of the latter's summer home at Brookhaven. grounds, Percival G. Ullman, a lawyer of Huguenot. Long Island, met Drummond, and subsequently learned his story. Mr. Ullman says that at first be was incredulous, but afterward found that the young man had spoken the truth as to his family connections. At Drummond's request, Mr. Ullman wrote to the Earl of Perth, asking for a small monthly allowance for Drummond. Months clapsed without a reply being received, but eventu-Mr. Ullman was informed that if the Viscount would leave his wife one of his relatives would pre ent I im a plantation in Florida. Drummond refused

Mr. Ullman succeeded in obtaining a place as shipping clerk for the young man in a large clothing-house. For several years he retained this place, when he was discharged for drunkenness, and beore his death, despite Mr. Ullman's interest in him, he was often in absolute want. For a time he was ticket-chopper on the elevated railroad at South Ferry. Before his death he made a will devising to his daughter all the property to which he was en

Ferry. Before his death he made a will devising to his daughter all the property to which he was entitled. This will is now in the possession of Mr. Allman, who is also named as executor. Drummond was buried, it is said, at the request of the Earl, in the Ireland family vault in Trinity churchyard. Six months after his death Drummond's widow married Henry Masters, an iron-moulder, and went to Connectifut to live. Miss Mary Drummond went with her. For some time, however, they have been living at No 168 Prospect-ave. Brooklyn.

A Tribune reporter found Miss Drummond's mother and stepfather in their third-floor flat last night, discussing with some callers Miss Mary's prospective fortune. Her mother is a stour woman, with rosy cheeks, bright eyes and a pleasant manner. She had just returned from a visit to Mr. Ullman, to whom she had gone for confirmation of the story that Agents of the girl's great-grandfather, the Earl of Pertin, were searching for the child.

"I learned that a woman named Mrs. Ford," said the mother, "had communicated to Mr. Ullman that the Earl was anxious to discover Mary's whereabouts, and I told him she could readily be found. She was home on Wednesday night and we expect her to-night. If she is to receive a fortune, it will not go to an undeserving person. She is fitted by atural qualifications and education to occupy a higher station in life than the one she now occupies."

She is mited by the complete station in life than the one she now occupy a higher station in life than the one she now occupies."

Miss Drummond is described as being well developed and as appearing fully nineteen years old, although she is only seventeen. She weighs more than one hundred and fifty pounds. A large crayon portrait in the parlor at her home shows her to be a very handsome girl, with regular features, large brown eyes and luxuiant brown hair.

If Miss Drummond is taken under the patronage of the Earl of Perth, it is likely that she will not finish her course of training as a nurse. If she completes the course she will be graduated and receive a gold medal in June.

At present it is part of her daily task to bathe seven bables. She enjoys her position in the hospital and talks enthusiastically of her work. She takes particular interest in one of her young charges, an infant which weighs less than three pounds. pounds.

Miss Drummond formerly attended the public school in Forty-seventh-st., Brooklyn, and was for a time a student in the Brooklyn High School.

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. The sale of a collection of 148 modern oil paintngs, owned by Bernard Franck and other art collectors, was begun by William B. Norman, aud tioneer, at No. 238 Fifth-ave., last evening. There was a large attendance, but in most instances competition was slight and the bidding spiritless. Out of seventy-five pictures offered seventeen were passed, the auctioneer being unable to obtain a bid for any of them, notwithstanding that they were The prices realized ranged from \$10 to \$1,000 : The prices realized ranged from \$10 to \$1,000 a pleture and were regarded as extremely low. Following are a few of the principal sales; "The Duck Pond." by Jules Dupré. \$1,000; "The Halt." by Edwin Lord Weeks, \$710; "Venice." by Felix Ziem. \$600; "Under the Beeches," by Albert Edelfelt, \$440; "Lords and Ladies." by Adolph Monticell! \$440; "Lords and Ladies." by George Inness, \$435, "The Milkmaid." by Julien Dupré. \$353; "Golng to Church." by Rudolph Epp. \$500; "Beach at Newquay, Cornwall," by W. T. Richards, \$300; "Past and Present." by W. D. Salder, \$330; "A Beconnaissance." by Paul Grolleron, \$315; "Dressing for the Ball." by V. Corcos, \$360; "A Landscape." by Leon Richet, \$305; "A River Scene." by Karl Daubigny, \$300; "The Escort." by Jan De Cheleniniski, \$250; "Waiting for the Ferryman," by A. Hagborg, \$256. The sale will be finished this evening.

THE REV. THEODORE S. BROWN DEAD. Chatham, N. Y. Jan. 14 (Special).—The Rev. Theodore S. Brown, of this place, died to-night at the Albany Hospital, where he had recently undergone a surgical operation for calculus. He has been the paster of the Reformed Church of this village styteen years, and next spring would have completed his fiftieth year of service in the min-

County, N. Y., December 13, 1824. He was a graduate of Union College in the class of 184. He stud-ied theology in Princeton Seminary two years, and second in Plainfield, N. J.; his third, Brooklyn, N. Y.; fourth, Dunellen, N. J., and last, Chatham, N. Y. He was married in 1847 to Elizabeth L. Clarke, who, with a son and daughter, survive him.

MR. DENNETT TAKEN TO BLOOMINGDALE. Arthur F. Dennett, Superintendent of the Parkhurst society, who had been in the Insane Pa-vilion at Bellevue for over a week, was yesterday removed to Bloomingdale Asylum. The physicians think that with a few months' treatment Mr. Dernett's mind, which has been deranged by worry and overwork, will be restored to its normal con-

AN INSURANCE BROKER ASPHYXIATED, Maurice Auerbach, sixty-five years old, an insurphyxiation in a furnished room which he occupied at No. 226 East Fourteenthest, yesterday morning. He was taken to Believue Hospital, where the physicians said his condition was critical. It is supposed that he attempted to commit suicide, but no reason is known for his wanting to end his life.

CHICAGO'S IMPURE DRINKING WATER. Chicago, Jan. 14.-In consequence of the unsanitary endition of the water supply of Chicago, the Commissioner of Health has ordered shut off the supply of water for drinking purposes in the city schools. This fact was made public at the Board of Education last night, and calls attention in a most emphatic manner to the perils which threaten the population of the city because of impure water.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE ASSOCIATION.

Albany, Jan. 14.-The Riverside Drive Extensio Association, of New-York City, was incorporated to Association, of New-Lors, ity, was incorporated to-day, to promote the development of that part of New-York which lies north of One-hundred-and-ty-enty-second-st., south of One-hundred-and-eightfeth-st., and west of the Boulevard and Eleventh-ye. The directors are Robert J. Hoguet, William Milne Grinnell, Francis M. Jencks, Newell Martin and Charles V. E. Gallup.

MR. BANIGAN SUES FOR HIS SALARY Providence, Jan. 14.-Joseph Banigan began a \$45,000 to-day against the United States Rubber Company to recover an amount due him as salary in the office of president of the company and member of the Executive Committee. He has attached about \$30,000 in the hands of the Industrial

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT POUGHKEEPSIE. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 14 (Special.)-The first drowning accident in the Hudson River this winter occurred here this afternoon. George Williams. peliceman, and his fifteen-year-old brother, Frank, went skating. George started up the river, and a

short distance from shore fell through the lee. His brother, not being able to stop himself, also They fought hard to get on the ice, but it gave | B. McGarry, sergeant-at-arms.

AN EARL'S HEIRESS IN A HOSPITAL

THE GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF OLD
LORD PERTH LEARNING TO BE A

NUBSE IN BROOKLYN

way under their weight. Two other boys, during an attempt to save them, also fell in. George became exhausted and was carried under the ice by the tide. Three young men ran to the scene, and by tying the sleeves of their coats together managed to save the remaining three. The body of the drowned man has not been recovered.

SEQUEL TO THE FAIR ESTATE CASE.

J. J. COONEY CHARGED WITH PERJURY-ALLEGED

FORGED DEEDS TO PROPERTY. San Francisco, Jan. 14.-Charles L. Fair has started his crusade against Mrs. Nettle Craven and the persons connected with the production and establishment of the alleged forged deeds to property belonging to the estate. James J. Cooney, notary, was arrested this morning upon a warrant issued by Judge Cook, charging him with perjury.

The complaint against Cooney charges him with

having sworn that Fair appeared before him September 27, 1894, and acknowledged two deeds different property in favor of Mrs. Craven. avers the blanks used by Cooney were not in avers the blanks used by Cooney were not in existence on that date, and that the notary clipped the printers' name and date from the bottom in order to cover his wrongdoing. Cooney was brought before Judge Cook this afternoon, and his examination set for Monday.

Just as soon as the complaints can be drawn up by District-Attorney Barnes, two additional charges of perjury will be placed against Cooney. The charges are based upon the averments of the complaint filed by Cooney for damages for defamation of character. Some time ago Mr. Fair pronounced the pencil deeds forgeries and denounced Cooney, whereupon the notary brought suit.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The fifty-fourth monthly dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club was held in the Hotel St. Denis last night, and was attended by seventeen members The Board of Control of the National Paint, Oil and arnish Association asked the local club to discuss an amendment to the constitution, making the successive terms and extending the term of office to six years. Speeches were made by Major A. B. Garner, Carl Merz, W. B. Templeton and G. W. Breining. A vote was taken on the question, which resulted in a tie of \$ to \$. The president then voted in the affirmative.

The Society of the War Veterans of the 7th Regiment held its quarterly meeting and annual election of officers last night in Room F, of the Arena, No. 35 The following were unanimously re-elected: Captain Henry H. Mott, president: Captain David Miller, first vice-president: Colonel Samuel Truesdell, second vice-president: Captain Waldo Sprague, third vice-president: Captain Richard H. Greene, secretary, and Paymaster William Lee Darling, treasurer. Besides these there were present General Alexander Shaler, General Jacob E. Duryea, Colonel John N. Coyne, Cantain George Tuthill, Engineer Frederick Eckel, U. S. N., and Colonel W. E. Van Wyck, At the conclusion of the routine business Captain Richard H. Greene, secretary, read an interesting paper by General O. O. Howard, entitled "Grant at Chattanooga." dent: Captain David Miller, first vice-president

The artists of the old Studio Building, of West Tenth-st, will hold the first of a series of organ-ized receptions on Saturday, at which all the studies will be thrown open, by card, from 1 to 5 p. m. These receptions are not new to the building, but are a revival of those which were held up to the uncertain times succeeding the close of the war. The general unrest and excitement of that period led to their discontinuance, and since then no organized functions, until this winter, have been attempted by the artists.

Board of Trusiees of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, the following officers and trustees were elected: President. De Lancey Floyd-Jones; vice president, Clifford A. Hand; treasurer, Joseph H. hapman; secretary, Clinton Wagner; Edward F. Winslow, George B. Hope, Nelson Robinson, Ernest C. Bliss, Mathias Nicoll and W. R. T. Jones. The report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Clinton Wagner, showed that 2.31 new patients received treatment and 630 surgical operations were performed last year. The hospital is suported entirely by voluntary contributions. Checks may be sent to Joseph H. Chapman, treasurer, No. 51 Wall-st.

The annual meeting of the Washington Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, will be held on February 5, at 1 p. m., at the home of the president, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle. The date is the 119th aniversary of the signing of the treaty of alliance with France.

The American Association of Public Accountants will have a dinner on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, at the Waldorf.

"New-York as an Educational Centre" will be discussed on Monday at the dinner of the Congre gational Club, at the St. Denis Hotel. Nicholas Murray Butler will speak on "Collegiate and Pro-fessional Work," Professor Francis H. Stoddard on "Literature," William A. Coffin on "Art," and J. Aspinwall Hodge, jr., on "Business,"

The Union Boat Club is to have its seventeenth annual ball in the Lenox Lyceum on Monday next.

The anniversary ball of the Ninth Ward Pioneer organizations in the city, is to be held at Lenox Lyceum, on February 2. tainment will be a drill by a detail from the uniformed division of the corps under the command of Major L. Owen Miner, and an exhibition of fancy Major I. Owen Miner, and an exhibition of fancy bicycle riding by the Greenwich Wheelmen, prize-winners of the Metropolitan District. Among the expected guests are Mayor Strong, General Anson G. McCook, William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Senator Platt, and members of the Lincoln Ploneer Corps, the Jeffersonian Pioneers, the Ninth Ward Republican Club and the Freilinghuysen Lancers of Newark. Tickets can be procured at 'No. 240 West Fourteenth-st.

At the dinner of the Quill Club Tuesday night at the Windsor Hotel H. E. Krehbiel will speak on "Folk Song in America." Mrs. Krehbiel will sing illustrative songs.

The dinner at the Manhattan Hotel on Poheusey 6 of Group 9 of the New-York State Bankers' Assoof Group 3 of the New York State Bankers Asso-ciation, will be the first of a series which will in time rival the dinners of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter of prominent speakers. There are over eighty financial institutions in New-York and its vicinity belonging to Group 9.

The twenty-fourth annual reception of York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templars, N. Y., will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth-st, and Madison-ave.

A SQUABBLE IN A REPUBLICAN CLUB. The annual meeting of the Republican Club of the XXIId Assembly District, held last night at the was an exceedingly lively one. From the time it dent, until adjournment, confusion and excitement prevailed. Trouble was expected, for there existed for some weeks a bitter feeling between a score or more members. About nine months ago the organization was founded, and soon afterward Thomas

F. Eagan severed his connection with it.
About that time Charles Schoengut, who is alleged to have been expelled from Tammany Hall, became a member of the organization, and, it is said, had a lot of persons expelled from the club whom James Nugent, A. M. Leslie, Martin J. Mc-Cue and several other prominent members wished kept on the rolls, because of their service for the Besides, Nugent and those who sided with him declared that Schoengut was scheming to ave elected as members many Tammany men. On December 22 Schoengut and his followers held n good standing and active Republicans were expay their dues. About twenty of these person were restored to membership by the Nugent fac-

tion at a meeting held on January II.

This meeting was presided over by John F. Sohle. the vice-president, and A. M. Leslie, the recording secretary, was present. The names of the mer which were recorded by the secretary in a new book, as the old one had disappeared. book, as the book was kept in a table in the care of the steward. Thomas F. Patterson, who sides with Schoengut. Patterson admitted to Leslie, who made a fight to regain possession of the book, that he had it. It is alleged that persons are enrolled in this book who were never duly elected, according to the consti-

alleged that persons are chroned in this book who were never duly elected, according to the constitution.

The trouble was begun last night by A. M. Leslie resigning, for the reason, as he himself announced to the chairman, that recognition would not be granted to regularly elected members. The minutes of the meeting held on December 22 were then read and adopted as the minutes of the last meeting. This was not accomplished, however, without a fight. Mr. Leslie arose and said that the last meeting took place on January II. He had been at the meeting and had recorded the minutes. "I do not remember such a meeting having been held," exclaimed Mr. Lexow, in a shrill voice: "I rule that you are out of order." Mr. Leslie urged again that the minutes of the meeting of January II be read. Each time he repeated the request Mr. Lexow said that he was out of order.

"If you are a man of honor." shouted Mr. Leslie, "and If you refuse to give us justice, you lose my respect." After a wordy war between the Nugent and Schoengut faction the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles K. Lexow, president, Jacob H. Kahn, first vice-president, William R. Wilcox, second vice-president, Oscar Stryket, third vice-president, Georgians, Michael L. Bird, recording secretary: Pairiek Gerrity, librarian, and B. McGarry, sergeant-at-arms.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

THE CHINESE METHOD ADVISED. HALVING OF GOVERNMENT SALARIES RECOM-MENDED IN HARD TIMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When I was a boy my boyish confidence in the Christian religion was greatly shocked at hearing an old man once say, in criticising the mis sionary efforts of the Church to convert the heathen, that it would be more like the eternal fitness of things for China to send missionaries to America than for Americans to send missionaries to China. In support of his theory he gave several reasons, among which were the industrious and economical habits of the Chinamen which, he said, Americans could learn with advantage. At that early day the Chinese were un

known to the vast majority of our people; of late

years they are familiar to nearly every one.

To the writer's mind the old man's ideas wer not wide of the mark; but there was one trait in the Chinaman's character that he did not at that early day notice. If so, he failed to mention it to their credit. It is this: They are superior states-mea; or, at least, their political economy shows up to a much better advantage in every light in which you view it than that of our enlightened Christian statesman. Especially is this true when considered from a patriotic point of view. In the light of pure patriotism our American Congressmen and legislators are not "In it" with John Chinaman. Let me give one single instance: When the revenues of China fail of meeting the expenses, the Emperor does not rack his brain to find what article of the necessaries of the common people will bear a higher tax, or how may increase the revenues by increasing the taxes of the people. He simply does as all well-conducted business enterprises do. He reduces the expenses of the Government by ordering a reduction of official salaries one-half. Take, for instance, the conduct of the Emperor of China when an epidemic of yellow lever involved the Chinese in distress. He ordered as a measure of relief to the people a reduction in all salaries of public officials of 50 per cent. Now, compare this with the acts of our Democratic President and Republican Congress, who, in the face of the late panic, not only stood by and saw the National Treasury bankrupted and one-half the American people brought to where they were willing and personal obligations, but with their knives (as in the case of the Senatorial contest now going on for Cameron's seat in the United States Senate at Harrisburg, Penn.) at each other's throats, scandalized the American people in the eyes of the whole world. may increase the revenues by increasing the taxes

Harrisburg. Penn.) at each other's throats, scall-dalized the American people in the eyes of the whole world.

Can it, in face of the scandalous charges of bribery and perjuty in all our various forms of government, be maintained that the American people are as capable of self-government as are the heathen Chinamen? Had Grover Cleveland been imbued with the same patriotic sentiments as the Emperor of China, would be have tamely stood by and seen his Government on the verge of going into the hands of a receiver and compelled to issue millions of bonds in time of peace to meet the ordinary expenses? Had Grover Cleveland recommended Congress to repeal the salary grab of 1873 for signing which all the Democratic press howled so loudly to have President Grant impeached, he would have saved issuing a bond, besides lifting one-half the burden of the Government off the distressed people. But with 25 out of every 100 of the American people seeking a plausible pretext to loot their municipal. State and National treasuries, is it possible for our republican system of government to escape bankruptcy? The writer wrote to President Grant at the time the salary grab and back-pay-steal act was passed that if he allowed it to become a law it would begin an era of extravagance and corruption that in twenty-five years would bankrupt our National Government and Involve us in another civil war, rendering all our sacrifices to preserve the Union, along with the splendid military achievements of our armies, worse than useless. With two years to run, I hold there is no prophecy in the history of civil governments that has hit the bull's-eye nearer the centre than my prediction. I hold the subsidized, partisan, public press responsible for the present corrupt state and condition of our government.

J. B. COREY. Pittsburg, Jan. 1, 1875.

SPAIN'S RECORD IN CUBA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The persons writing over the name of Charles Oakes and Sidney G. Ashmore object to my referring to the cruelties of Spain to the Moors, in the Inquisition, and in her South American colonies, because these are "ancient history." In 1511, when the Spaniards entered Cuba, they attacked a most peaceable people, burned the ruler at the stake for no cause other than that he was the rightful ruler, then made slaves of the people who had their homes on the island, and so cruelly treated them that they were practically minated in forty-three years. Slavery like this is not found in history elsewhere. Slavery and bloodshed are the record of Spanish rule in Cuba.

In President Monroe's second annual Message it s disclosed that Spanish officials in authority incited the Seminole war, giving arms, munitions and supplies to carry forward the killing of women and children by savages in this country. In President Jackson's third annual Message we find an account of gross outrages by public and private ships of Spain against our merchant marine. In Cuba; such was the desire of our people to bring peace to its outraged inhabitants. This offer was rejected in true Spanish fashion. In 1858-59 the Senate of the United States considered a proposition to place \$30,000,000 in the hands of the President, with a view to the acquisition of the islandthere was such a desire that something should be done to give relief to the oppressed people of Cuba.

done to give relief to the oppressed people of Cuba. In 1879 Secretary Fish submitted terms of cession of Cuba to the United States, with a view to bring peace to a mild and worthy people that were being outraged; the proffer was rejected in a characteristic manner.

These facts mean more than a desire to add to our territory, and there will come a time when our great stock of patience will be exhausted, and the "binff" of Spain will "be called." That our publice men have had no desire to do an act of injustice to Spain is not only evident in the peaceful measures which have always been entertained under the most provoking conditions, but is found in the official expressions by Monroe, Polk, Grant and other Presidents, by Secretaries Adams, Marcy and Fish, by Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun and others, to the effect: "With existing colonies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere."

the effect. While the pean Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere."

The United States Minister at Madrid reported to the United States Government that in the conflict in Cuba prior to 1378 there were 43,500 prisoners that were killed, as admitted by the Spanish Minister; these being in addition to men killed in battle. General Valmaseda issued a proclamation decreeing that males lifteen years old should be shot if found away from their domicile, and every house that did not display a white flag should be burned. It was death to disobey this. In another decree he ordered every insurgent captured to be shot, and that all who surrendered should be given life imprisonment. In 1871 eight schoolhops were hung for the desceration of a grave, without proof that it was descrated, or, if descrated, that these youths did it; that they were natives was sufficient.

youths did it; that they were natives was sufficient.

An English authority before 1880 says of Cuba; "The Spanish Government is administered in a manner scandalously unjust," and in speaking of the conflict which lasted till 1878 says. "The struggle was carried on with varying success, and often with unexampled ferocity."

This is not "ancient history," but it confirms that was so classed by your correspondents. The proud people of Spain, boasting of their religious and having more priests to a given population than any other country, have a record for cruelty that would shame savages.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 29, 1896.

A HEAVY-LADEN TEACHER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The writer would earnestly request that the columns of your paper be opened for the discussion of the many and ever-increasing burdens of the teachers in the public schools of this city. With few exceptions, they are conscientious, painstaking and progressive, but there is a limit to both physical and mental endurance and the impracticable. not to say impossible, is so constantly upheld as an attainable standard that they literally stand aghast at the requirements. Each supervisor takes the attitude that his specialty is the sole end and aim of the scholar's daily life, forgetful that, as the door closes upon himself, his co-worker appears with similar claims for recognition. The patient teacher, not desirous of notoriety obtained by op-position to the demands of her chiefs, remains ab-solutely silent, but the weight upon her is almost paralyzing.

paralyzing.

The writer of these lines would urge an expression of views on the subject from those to whom it is all important.

A HEAVY-LADEN ONE.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1897.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PUGILISTIC VIEW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Roo.evelt is doubtless a high-minded and honorable official, but is he not in error in considering the death of a pugflist an unimportant incident? Are we to be so busy with the masses of men that we overlook the individual? present Governor of the State is now living in Albany, instead of Troy, because one man was killed in the latter city. We execute a man by electricity because he rills an individual. A murderer does not need to slay a family to win the first degree. We are told the age is athletic; do we want it puglistic? I believe in the athletic spirit and in colleke, and in the school of the prophets used to box and enjoyed it. But amateur friendly boxing is as different from so-called sparring matches as eating to live and living to eat. We naturally expect "gents" with their hats at an angle and their cigars likewise to support puglism, but it is painful indeed to many admirers of Theodore Roosevelt to find him advocating such Athletic Club in New-York, after having been driven out of Long Island City. Gotham, go thou and do likewise! Will not The Thome advocate a law drawn n the interest of decency to replace the Horton law-which is practically a prige-fighting permit under the mask of a boxing bout?

Long Island City, Jan. 6, 1897. C. V. L.

SLOW WORK ON THE HARLEM CANAL. AN UNFAVORABLE COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR WORKS ABROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It will be remembered that De Witt Clinton. on October 26, 1825, opened the Eric Canal, which had been constructed at a cost of \$7,000,000, to connect the lakes with tidewater, for transporting the products of the West to the seaboard. This canal, miles in length, with 72 locks, had been built in eight years at a time when power appliances for such work were almost unknown.
The Sucz Canal, ninety miles in length, with its

two harbors, was built by M. de Lesseps in only eleven years at an expenditure of \$90,000,000, although commission of engineers-English, French and Austrian-pronounced the work impracticable fore it was taken up by De Lesseps.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel through the Alps, eight

miles in length, was built in thirteen years; and the St. Gothard Tunnel, nine and a quarter miles long, also through the Alps, was built in eight years at a cost of \$15,000,000.

The Hoosac Tunnel, four and three-quarters miles in length, was built in twelve years at a cost o

The Manchester Ship Canal, extending some thirty-four miles along the river Mersey, above tidewater, was commenced and finished within a reasonable time at a cost of \$40,000,000.

And, last of all, the Kiel Canal, connecting the Baltic and North Seas, was begun, promptly finis quick to make use of it, no less than 16,864 vessels having paid their toll to pass through it in the last

These are sufficiently well-known examples of great public improvements which have, for the most part, been undertaken by private enterprise, begun, carried on, finished and been put into use while public works of equal importance, intimately affecting the interests of commerce in the waters around this city, are suffered, in this busy age, to drag on for twenty years or more, causing energetic men to smile at such incomprehensible methods of

No one, certainly, will claim that the traffic of the Manchester or the Kiel Canal is enough greater than that of the Hudson River and the Long Island Sound to account for the expeditious construction of them, as compared with the slothfulness in constructing the Harlem River and the Harlem Kills canals. These latter, when put in service, will con-nect the Hudson River directly with the spacious deep-water harbor of Long Island Sound at Port Morris, forming an entirely new route for the lake and river craft and the coasting service by this short cut through the centre of the Greater City, saving by this direct and safe route nearly twenty miles of the present crowded navigation around the city and through Hell Gate.

It is well known that on the completion of the Erie Canal De Witt Clinton intended its eastern outlet to be this very route through the Harlem River and the Kills from the Hudson to the Sound, and that he formulated legislation for this purpose during the winter of 1826. These well-cor cived plans were interrupted by his death in 1828, but during the succeeding fifty years legislation upon the work was continued intermittently, and various charters were granted for it, only to lapse or be annulled. In 1874 the Harlem River was surveyed by th

General Government, but not a dollar had been appropriated by the State or Government for doing the work until the writer took the matter up, im selled by the unalterable conviction that the great commerce from the West passing forward through the Hudson required increased facilities in this har-tor, which was becoming inadequate, twenty years

bor, which was becoming inadequate, twenty years ago.

A missive was sent out over the writer's signature (October 17, 1876), propounding the question to the commercial men of the Eastern and Western States and of the city and State of New-York, whether they desired to have the Hudson River and the deep-sea harbor of Long Island Sound at Port Morris connected by a canal formed by the Harlem River and the Harlem Kills, leading thus directly through the centre of the city. The answer in the affirmative was prompt and emphalic, and the constituencies above indicated requested (congress to make an appropriation for the work. The XLVth Congress thereupon appropriated \$400.000, on condition that the right of way be furnished free.

cause other than that he was the then made slaves of the people who mes on the island, and so cruelly that they were practically exterty-three years. Slavery like this is story elsewhere. Slavery and bloodecord of Spanish rule in Cuba.

Monroe's second annual Message it at Spanish officials in authority insincle war, giving arms, munitions pearry forward the killing of women y savages in this country. In Presist third annual Message we find an osa outrages by public and private in against our merchant marine. In Polk authorized the American Min-Madrid to offer Spain \$100,000,000 for as the desire of our people to bring utraged inhabitants. This offer was ue Spanish fashion. In 1858-39 the United States considered a propositive to the acquisition of the islanding a desire that something should be clief to the oppressed people of Cuba. The Harlem Kills section is not exchange from the oppressed people of Cuba. The Harlem Kills section with the waters of Long Island Soundby an almost straight channel 3,400 feet long, was surveyed and mapped in 189 the United States, with a view to bring d and worthy people that were being proffer was rejected in a charactermean more than a desire to add to and there will come a time when our patternee will come to the time. It is worthy of

eurrents through the present channel render it desirable also that it be begun and completed within a reasonable time.

It is worthy of note that in the election of 1825 the citizens of the State were summoned to vote as to whether State bonds should be issued to the amount of \$2,000,000 for the improvement of the State canals, principally the Eric. The vote was in the affirmative, and the work is now being carried on, in some places day and night. An additional amount of \$50,000 for look attendance and incidental repairs was also appropriated last year. Mr. Aldridge, the State Superintendent, says that the steel canalboats, now in experimental service, are demonstrating their ability to visit the various lake ports for cargoes, which would imply that they could pass through the city of New-York and discharge unbroken cargoes in the Sound ports-New-Haven. Hartford or further East—competing successfully with the railroads.

With the example of Europe before us, and with ruch a decided advance all along the line of the State canal system, should not the General Government be expected to direct the completion of the Harlem Kills Canal in the most expeditious way—under one contract, if necessary?

COVERNOR BLACK ON USELESS LAWS.

GOVERNOR BLACK ON USELESS LAWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: From the concluding paragraph of Gov-ernor Black's message, touching useless and unsecessary laws, I should infer that His Excellency had been reading The Tribune's correspondence concerning that statute cited as Chapter 91 of the Session Laws of 1895. When any mushroom concern can, in order to cloud and complicate a reference to its own parvenu existence tingencies. I think that Governor Black's treatment of the matter comes none too soon, and is as timely as it is forcible and explicit.

A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1897.

THE CANAL OF JOSEPH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Without doubt the Bahr Jusuf was called so from the famous son of Jacob, who founded the temporal fortunes of the descendants of Abraham. But, prior to the publication of my researches, to which the article in "Engineering" refers, from which the passage is quoted in The Sunday Tribune, this was denied. The name was ascribed to Joseph Saladin, the opponent of Coeur de Lion. remember, at the Athenaeum Club, in London that Sir Richard Burton was moved to indignation when I called this view in question, but a volume of Masudi was produced, in which the tradition is mentioned. Masudi lived about two centuries before Saladin.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 2, 1897.

MONEY FOR MONTENEGRINS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of \$25 from

Arthur O. Townsend, in behalf of St. John's Sunday-school, of Clifton, Staten Island, for the Montenegrin sufferers. TOMO SARGENTICH,
Blank for Savings, No. 280 Fourth-ave.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1897.

MR. WOOLSON'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your Sunday morning issue, the 19th Inst., you publish an article on the second page, Part II, entitled "Arbuckle May Get the Woolson In publishing this you have done me a great in-justice, and I carnestly request that you give this denial the same publicity. In the first place, I have never made any statements and never have been interviewed in reference to the American Sugar Refining Company or the Arbuckle Brothers, as

COSTS MORE THAN COFFEE.

THE NEW BEVERAGE IS EXPENSIVE IN BOM FAMILIES.

gentleman while making the morning purchases in the family grocery, said they found Postum, the health coffee, rather expensive at his house. "We drink more of it than we used to of coffee, because the children all drink it, and there are four of them, and wife and myself, that makes six using Postum, while formerly I was the only one who drank coffee; wife used it now and then.

but it didn't agree with her. "Send up two packages of the Battle Creek, Mich., Postum Cercal Food Coffee, We find it is food and nourishment, and for the same money we get three cups of Postum to one of coffee. The way my family drink it, however, it costs us more than coffee, but we all feel well, and that is something.

"The old liver trouble I used to have is gone, I suppose because I have quit using the article that caused the trouble. I don't a fair show, it will make most anyone well." Dr. J. B S. King, Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago, says; Will be glad to adopt Postum for my children as a daily beverage."

Wily grocers sometimes work in cheap imitations of Postum Cereal Food Coffee If the customer will stand it.

Flint's Fine Furniture. SCORES OF ATTRACTIONS NOW AT BARGAIN PRICES.

\$100 will buy the best Mink Lined, Otter Trimmed, Overcoat for the money offered for years. C. C. Shayne, 42nd St., near 6th Ave.

learned there would be no truce between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles."
Third—"When he said the fight between the Sugar Trust and Arbuckle Brothers, of New-York, would not last much longer, and that the Arbuckles would eventually control the Woolson."

I postively deny ever making any such or similar statements. They were originated by semi-tional and unreliable newspaper correspondents. They are infamous faisehoods of the deepest dy. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1897. A. M. WOOLSON. WHEN SHALL WE HAVE PROSPERITY? IT WILL NOT BE TILL FREE-TRADE LEGISLATION

IS REPEALED AND PROTECTION RESTORED. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A merchant in New-York City has written me to ask the question which is on every one's lips, "When shall we have prosperity?" Will you kindly grant me sufficient space in the columns of The Tribune to give to your readers my answer to that

question? We shall have prosperity in this country just as soon as we repeal the free-trade legislation which has impoverished our Nation and wellnigh bankrupted our Government, and restore the protection laws which gave us our greatest degree of prosperity. To say that disease follows fifth, and death follows disease, is no more a truism than to say that free trade brings idleness, and idleness causes poverty and poverty produces crime and wretched-ness; or that protection gives employment and employment produces wealth, and wealth affords the manifold blessings of comfort, contentment, health and happiness.

Our people have always had prosperity under protective legislation ever since George Washing-ton signed the first tariff law enacted by our Government, and the substitution of free-trade legislation for a protective tariff has always been followed by disaster and distress to the people and embar-rassment and detriment to the Government. A government and detriment to the Government. A government without sufficient revenue to meet its current expenses is like a merchant selling goods at less than cost. In each case the steps and the ending are the same-first, discredit; second, borrowing money, and generally at exorbitant rates; third bankrustes.

ending are the same instance and control in the provided in the property of th

In preference to the industries of foreign countries. Protection is the faithful and steadfast friend of home industries, which gives employment to the workingmen of one's own country.

Free trade is the fallactous and specious friend which prates of cheap goods made in foreign countries, and deprives the workingmen of one's own country of the privilege of earning money to buy these cheap goods.

J. M. B. CAROTHERS.

Bethlehem, Fenn., Jan. 11, 1897.

LONG LIFE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have before me the list of deaths among the graduates of Union College, 1893-'98. I find there that forty-six deaths have been reported to their Alma Mater. Their united ages amount to 3,235 years, or a fraction over seventy years each. This is a remarkable showing, proving that college. life is favorable to laying a good foundation in health and strength, much beyond the average of the early training. It indicates, also, that professional pursuits tend to lengthen our days. Of thirty-three it is said they were church members, and of these thirteen were ministers. The record, as is usually the case in such cases, is measre, but enough is given to prove that college life is favorable to health, longevity and morality, as, indeed, it ought to be.

able to health, longevily and it ought to be.

I have no doubt that other colleges can give at
equally good showing. Of the class of '45 of which
I am a member. I have good reasons for believing
that nearly one-half are still living.

C. B. WANING.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1897. A LESSON THAT SHOULD BE LEARNED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your excellently written article in The Tribune on "International Good-will" is worthy of all commendation. Coming as its does from the leading journal of the country, I hope it will have the influence its merits deserve.

If only a few of the Senators who lost their heads in December, 1835, and also in December, 1896, as well as a number of partisan newspapers and not a few public men, learn the lesson teaches they may be a little more temperate in the

future.

I hope you will continue to state similar facts over and over again. Such articles are splendid educators. Happily, we have some men, like David A. Wells, who see things as you do on that subject.

GEORGE E. TUFTS.

Belfast, Me., Jan. 4, 1897.

A CALL FOR THE MUZZLING OF DOGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It seems strange that dogs should be allowed to go unmuzzled at any time of the year when experience has shown it to be unsafe. I love a good dog as well as any one, and it is a very "orner, purp" that I cannot make friends with, but I think it disgraceful that the little ones should be coninually subject to hydrophobia simply because of the absurd or affected love of the few for pets. Why not use your influence to have all dogs muzzled all the year in all States? Surely the saving of one human life will more than compensaving of one human life will more than compensate for the discomfort of the canines. It seems, for instance, a well-established fact that St. Bernards, which were primarily supposed to be life-savers, are peculiarly liable to jump on anything that is down, whether it be child or brute, and it is no more than logical to treat them the same as we would treat a fellow-citizen who gives signs of temporary insanity, to wit; restrain them.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1897.

J. W. W.

Enropean Advertisements.

L'UROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS WIR fod the London office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet Street, B. C. a convenient place to leave their advertisements and su scriptions for The Tribuse.

Hotel de Lille et d'Albion 223. Rue St. Honore, Paris, the Tulleries Gardens, Place Vendoms

and New Opera. Advantageous arrangements for families. Beautiful Hall, Large Drawing Rooms, Electric Light, &c. Telegrams, "Lilabion." Paris.